

# PRESIDENT SIGNS NAME TO MEASURE AVERTING STRIKE

## Bill Exacted From Congress as Price of Peace Be- comes Law.

## NO CEREMONY ATTENDS AFFIXING OF SIGNATURE

## Plans Are Changed, and Wilson Writes Name in Car at Union Station.

## NO QUESTION OF LEGALITY

## To Avoid Doubt Over Sunday Sign- ing, He Will Re-Sign It on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The Adamson eight-hour day bill, exacted from Congress last week by the railroad brotherhoods as the price of calling off the nationwide strike order for to-morrow, was signed by President Wilson to-day in his private car at the Union station, where he stopped on his way from Shadow Lawn, N. J., to Hodgenville, Ky. That there may be no question as to the legality of the measure as a result of it having been signed on Sunday, the President will affix his signature again upon his return to Washington next Tuesday.

LENGTH OF PEACE

How long peace shall reign as a result of the bill apparently is dependent upon developments in the proposed move to test the constitutionality of the act. Should the railroads take no action, but await the beginning of an investigation of the workings of the eight-hour day by the special commission for which the measure provides, the brotherhoods will remain inactive. The employees' leaders declare, however, that should the law be held unconstitutional and the railroad attempt to restore the ten-hour day on their lines, a strike will follow promptly.

Brotherhood heads, in a circular letter to their members to-day, made no comment on the measure as passed. They merely pointed out that it would not become effective until next January 1, and that many things might occur between now and then which would change materially any suggestions or comment they might make.

None of the brotherhood leaders witnessed the signing of the bill. They had expected, according to the tentative arrangements made by Secretary Wilson last night, to be present, but the President decided to attend to the business at the railroad station and newspaper correspondents gave them their first intimation about it. The four men used by the President in signing the bill will be presented to the four brotherhood heads, A. B. Garrettson, W. G. Lee, W. S. Carter, and W. S. Stone, after being used for re-signing the bill on Tuesday.

## NO CEREMONY ATTENDS SIGNING OF MEASURE

No ceremony attended the signing to-day. It originally had been planned that the President should go to the White House, but this was changed, and instead, Rudolph Forster, assistant secretary to the President, took the group of trainmen in their overalls, and paused in their work long enough to watch the President write his name. An engineer, passing on a yard engine, celebrated the occasion with several prolonged blasts of his whistle.

While at the station the President also signed several commissions and executive papers and sent Secretary Tamm to the home of Majority Leader Kern, of the Senate, to urge that the Senate pass the Webb bill, passed yesterday by the House, designed to permit American firms to utilize common selling agencies abroad without violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

Later the President and Mrs. Wilson took an automobile ride about the city. During their absence the private car was attended to a special train carrying guests of the Lincoln Farm Association, bound for Hodgenville to participate in the exercises incident to the transfer of the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, to the Federal government to-morrow, at which time the President will make an address.

## ORIGINALLY HAD CALLED STRIKE FOR AUGUST 20

It developed to-day that the brotherhoods, before summoned to Washington by President Wilson three weeks ago, had agreed to call a strike effective on August 20. The orders they drafted were set for Labor Day. After having been printed in preparation for the proposed strike on August 21, they were locked in a vault in New York. Decision a week ago last Saturday to order a strike the following day, when the majority of the committee of 640 were leaving for their home, was followed by a hasty trip to New York by two representatives of the brotherhoods. The strike date, September 4, was filled in with a rubber stamp, but the original date of the call in August was not changed.

Hundreds of telegrams came to the brotherhood leaders at their homes to-day. Most of them were congratulatory. One or two were from locals which had received no notice that the strike was off, so to-morrow morning in some far-away sections of the country there may be temporary difficulty. Efforts were being made to-night to communicate with all these points. A circular letter drafted by W. G. Lee and giving the complete details of negotiations since last August 1, as well as a copy of the Adamson bill,

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# Edison Announces He Is for Wilson

## Republican and Roosevelt Sup- porter Tells Why He Will Vote for President's Re-Election.

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 3.—Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, Republican, and supporter of Theodore Roosevelt for the presidential nomination, to-day announced that he would work and vote for Woodrow Wilson. He said:

"Not since 1860, has any campaign made such a direct call on Simon-pure Americanism. The times are too serious to talk or think in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. Real Americans must drop parties and get down to big fundamental principles. More than any other President, in my judgment, Woodrow Wilson has been faced by a succession of tremendous problems, any of which decided the wrong way would have had disastrous consequences. Wilson's decisions so far have not got us into any serious trouble, nor are they likely to."

"He has given us peace with honor. This talk about the United States being despised is nonsense. Neutrality is a mighty trying policy, but back of it is international law, the right of humanity and the future of civilization."

"Roosevelt was my choice. He has had experience, and is one of the best Americans, but the machine Republican party would not have him, therefore, I am for Woodrow Wilson."

## ADVERTISERS FORM LEAGUE TO WORK FOR WILSON

NEW YORK, September 3.—Formation of the Woodrow Wilson Advertisers' League was announced here to-night by Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Charles H. Ingersoll, of New York, is president and on the executive committee are W. L. Saunders, a member of the Naval Consulting Board; E. T. Meredith, of Des Moines, Iowa; L. D. Wallace, Jr., and Homer J. Bruckley, of Chicago, and Lewis E. Pratt, of New York.

## WOMEN TO DECIDE POLICY

### Question of Scope of Attempted Legisla- tion Faces Suffrage As- sociation.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., September 3.—The question whether the National Woman's Suffrage Association shall limit itself to working for either national or State legislation, or shall continue its present policy of supporting both State and national campaigns, is among the most important of the subjects to be considered at the convention of the association, which will open here next Wednesday. Many delegates and officers of the organization are already here, and every State in the Union will be represented by delegates and alternates when the convention is called to order.

The policy to be followed will be decided on the opening day, when the subject will be argued in a three-cornered debate.

Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, and Miss Kate Gordon, of Louisiana, will speak in favor of dropping work on the Federal amendment. Mrs. J. A. Husted Harper, of New York, and Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Massachusetts, will urge that work for State referenda be dropped, while Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York, and Miss Florence Allen, of Ohio, will argue that the present policy be continued.

Other important work which will come before the convention will be the election of officers and plans for pre-election work in the different States.

## FOREST SERVICE EXHIBIT

### Will Be Shown at State and Number of County Fairs in Virginia This Fall.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
WASHINGTON, September 3.—The Forest Service has prepared an exhibit which will be shown at the State and annual number of county fairs in Virginia this fall. The exhibit consists of a "erosion" model, which shows the disastrous effect of deforestation on steep slopes, and seven models illustrating conservative and destructive logging. All of the models were prepared to fit conditions in the Eastern and Southern mountains. There are also thirty large pictures and a number of transparencies which depict various types of forest.

The exhibit will be in charge of a member of the Forest Service. A moving-picture machine and several films are included, and nightly lectures will be given on the life of forest rangers and fighting forest fires. In addition, a large number of slides will be shown. The forestry officials believe the exhibit will educate the people of the East and the South to the value of forests, and if this can be done the number of forest fires will be greatly reduced in those sections.

Arrangements have been completed to show this forest exhibit at the fairs at Staunton and Roanoke.

## NEW DEMANDS ON CHINA

### Japan Insists on Being Granted Police Rights in Inner Mon- golia.

PEKING, CHINA, September 3.—Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, the Japanese minister to China, has presented to the Chinese Foreign Office four demands for a settlement of the clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Cheng Chiatun, Eastern Mongolia, on August 13, when fifty Chinese and seventeen Japanese were killed or wounded.

One of the demands is the granting to Japan of police rights in inner Mongolia.

The Japanese insist that the demands are light, but the Chinese officials regard them as virtually an elimination of Chinese authority in inner Mongolia.

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# SHACKLETON SAVES HIS MAROONED MEN

## Reaches Puntas Arenas From Elephant Island With Mem- bers of Antarctic Expedition.

## THIRD DASH IS SUCCESSFUL

## Rescue of Comrades From Icy Prison Is Heroic Climax of Adventurous Career.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
PUNTA ARENAS, CHILE, September 3.—Sir Ernest Shackleton arrived here to-day from Elephant Island, having rescued his twenty-two comrades who were marooned there and bringing them back with him.

The explorer, with the men whose lives he had striven so persistently to save, made port on the steamer Yelcho, on which he had sailed from Punta Arenas on August 26, on his third dash to the relief of the members of his party whom he had been obliged to leave behind him in the polar region.

Shackleton reports that all are well.

## EXPLOIT WILL STAND OUT IN GALLANT LIGHT

In the adventurous career of Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, it is perhaps no single exploit will stand out in such a gallant light as this climax of his dogged and undaunted efforts to extricate the bulk of his devoted followers from their icy prison.

Even if in the future he should achieve his ambition of reaching the South Pole, it is possible that his best fame in history will rest upon his success in repairing, without sacrifice of life, the misfortunes of an expedition which he himself has acknowledged to have been a failure.

Since his arrival at the Falkland Islands, on May 31, with a picked band of his men, after thrilling hardships and nearly in an open boat, he has not rested a single instant from preparations and personal endeavors to go back for the bulk of his followers, marooned, of necessity, on an ice-bound island swept by the storms of the Southern winter.

The men left on Elephant Island on April 24, when Shackleton left in a small boat for South Georgia with Captain Frank H. Worsley, master of the Endurance; Tom Creasey, third officer; McNish, carpenter, and two seamen, Vincent and McCarthy, were:

Frank Wild, second in command of the expedition and commander of the marooned party; James Wordie, geologist; Leonard H. Huxie, meteorologist; Clark, biologist; R. W. James, physicist and magnetician; George Marston, artist; P. Hurley, cone mapographer; Captain O. R. Lee, storekeeper; Dr. Macklin, surgeon; Green, chief electrician; Dr. Milroy, surgeon; Hudson, navigating officer; Dickinson, chief engineer; Kerr, second engineer; Chewham, Bakewell, Blackburn, Holmes, McLeod, Howe, Stevenson and Green, seamen.

## CHANCE SEEMED REMOTE FOR THEIR GETTING THROUGH

That Shackleton and his little boat crew would get through seemed sufficiently remote. That their twenty-two comrades on Elephant Island would ever see civilization again seemed almost more so.

The marooned men, in addition to their sufferings from the climate, were faced to face with the mental outlook that their leader and his companions would probably perish at sea, and that their own predicament might never be known to the world.

Carpenter McNish had been given the job of fitting out the expedition's largest remaining boat for Shackleton's forlorn hope.

"It was a difficult job," he said, afterward, "but, with the help of George Marston, the artist, and McCarthy, one of the seamen, who made a great hand at sewing frozen canvas, the most difficult proposition at sewing there is, we managed to make good."

"We decked her with sledge runners, box lids and canvas, and made her as seaworthy as possible, but even then it seemed a crazy craft in which to sail 750 miles through ice and gales."

"And the journey was worse than we expected. For a fortnight there was a constant succession of storms and gales. I don't think we saw the sun half a dozen times during this period. Ice was constantly forming on the boat. It was our worst handicap. One man was employed all the time in cutting it away with an ax, but we could never get free from it. To keep the boat afloat we had to throw overboard almost everything we had, even the oars."

"A week after we started, while hove to in a gale, the rope of our sea anchor was severed by the ice, and we lost the anchor. That seemed the last straw, but Sir Ernest rose to the occasion, as usual, and I never saw him in better form than that day. He said:

"We are going to get there, men! And sure enough we did."

Every member of the party was frostbitten, and they suffered greatly from hunger. The boat had to be bailed continually, and serious perils were encountered in making a landing in a storm on the icy coast of the island of South Georgia.

## BEGINS EFFORTS TO SAVE MEN ON ELEPHANT ISLAND

It was immediately after these hardships that Sir Ernest began his efforts to rescue the men on Elephant Island. The attempt which has now succeeded is commonly spoken of as his third, but that is without counting an attempt that he made from South Georgia, before the world knew that he had emerged from the south polar regions, and while it was still anxious over

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# SLIGHT DAMAGE DONE BY AIRSHIPS

## Results Are Entirely Dispropor- tionate to Number of Zepp- elins Engaged.

## ONLY THREE REACH LONDON

## Incomplete Reports Say Two Persons Are Killed and Thirteen Injured.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]  
LONDON, September 3.—While reports of the damage caused by last night's air raid are still incomplete, Sir John French, commander of the home forces, to-day announced that from the information at hand he is able to state that the results were entirely disproportionate to the number of airships engaged.

Reports of casualties at hand show that two persons were killed and thirteen injured. Twenty-five houses and some cottages in London were damaged, but no military post was hit. A gas works was set on fire, accounting for the early reports of flames caused in London.

Only three of the thirteen airships engaged in the raid succeeded in reaching London. No lives were lost in the metropolitan district. Indeed, the raiders failed to reach the center of the metropolis, all the damage being done in the outskirts.

Of the three ships which reached London one was shot down in flames by anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes. It fell in a wrecked condition near Enfield, at a village named Cuffley. Experts of the War Office plan an attempt to reconstruct parts of it.

HALF-BURNED BODIES  
OF CREW IN WRECKAGE

Half-burned bodies of the crew were found scattered around the wreckage of the engines. A great part of the airship had been consumed by flames.

The casualty list is not complete. The War Office promising additional details as soon as reports are received from the country districts where bombs were dropped.

The fact that the raid, which was the largest as regards numbers of Zeppelins, yet attempted by the Germans, did so little damage is attributed to the fact that the new regulations for light control worked to perfection, forcing the invaders to grope in the darkness where previously they had well-lighted paths to the capital.

An official statement issued by the War Office at a late hour to-day, says:

"In last night's raid thirteen airships took part in the most formidable attack yet made on the country."

"The principal theater of operations was the eastern counties. The objectives were London and the industrial centers of the Midlands."

The new measures for the reduction and observation of lights proved efficacious and the raiding squadrons, instead of steering a steady course as in the raids of the spring and last autumn, groped in the darkness for a safe avenue of approach to their objectives.

"Three airships only were able to approach the outskirts of London. One, appearing over the northern districts at 11:15 A. M., was immediately picked up by searchlights and heavily engaged by anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes. In a few minutes the airship burst into flames and fell rapidly to earth. The ship was destroyed. The wreckage of the engines and half-burned bodies of the crew were found at Cuffley, near Enfield."

## WILL TRY TO RECONSTRUCT PORTIONS OF FRAMEWORK

Experts hope to reconstruct portions of the framework. The large amount of wood employed in the framework seems to point to a shortage of aluminum in Germany.

"The other two ships which approached London were repelled by the defenses without being able to approach the center of the city. A great number of bombs were dropped on the East Anglian and southeastern counties. Complete reports of the damage have not yet been received. Those available indicate that the damage and loss of life were slight considering the number of ships engaged. A great number of bombs dropped fell in the sea or in remote country districts."

"It is hoped that persons who picked up fragments of the wrecked airship will submit them to general headquarters of the home forces without delay. If of no value in the reconstruction of the airship they will be returned to the owners. The retention of such articles is in contravention of the defense of the realm regulations. A statement of casualties will be issued to-morrow."

An earlier statement issued by Sir John French, commanding the home forces, said:

"Reports and careful inquiries show that the casualties and damage of the air raid were quite disproportionate to the number of ships employed."

"The casualties reported are one man and one woman killed and eleven men and women and two children wounded. There were no casualties in the metropolitan police district."

"Latest reports show that in the metropolitan police district twenty-five houses and some outbuildings were slightly damaged, two water mains were cut and three horses killed."

"Elsewhere the damage was very slight. A certain number of colleges were damaged as well as a church, while a fire occurred in some gas works."

"No military damage of any sort was caused."

NIGHT A PERFECT ONE  
FOR ZEPPELIN RAID

In the eastern counties visited many bombs were dropped, but the extent of the damage and the number of casualties will not be known for certainty for some time. The night was a perfect one for Zeppelins. It was very dark, with few stars visible and no

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# Greece Surrenders and Grants Demands Presented by Allies

## Gives Up Control of Mails and Telegraphs and Will Expel All German Agents.

LONDON, September 4.—The Daily Chronicle prints a dispatch from Athens asserting that King Constantine is understood to have expressed himself in favor of Greece abandoning her neutrality in favor of the allies.

The dispatch adds that Greece has officially accepted the demands of the allies, namely, that control of the mails and telegraphs shall be vested in the allies; secondly, the immediate expulsion of German agents, and, thirdly, that necessary measures shall be taken against Greeks who are accomplices of the hostile agents and who supply the German and Bulgarian armies with information.

## DEMAND CONTROL OF GREEK WIRE LINES

ATHENS, September 2.—(via London, September 3.)—Representatives at Athens of Great Britain and France this afternoon presented to the Greek government a note demanding control over the Greek posts and telegraphs, and insisting on the deportation from Greece of agents of the central powers.

The note reads as follows:

"By order of the governments, the undersigned ministers of France and Great Britain have the honor to bring the following communication to the attention of the Greek government:

"First. The two allied governments having, from a sure source, learned that their enemies receive information in divers ways, and notably through the agency of the Greek telegraphs, demand the control of the posts and telegraphs, including the wireless system."

"Second. Enemy agents employed in espionage must immediately leave Greece, not to return until the conclusion of hostilities."

"Third. Necessary measures have been taken against such Greek subjects as rendered themselves guilty of complicity in the above-mentioned espionage."

The note formed the subject of a conference between King Constantine, Premier Zaimis and Dr. Strelis, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is understood that there will be no objection on the part of the Greek government to the acceptance of the Anglo-French demands."

## ENTENTE SHIPS SINK GERMAN SUBMARINE

Ships of the entente fleet sank a German submarine this morning off Phaleron. It is claimed by entente military officers that the undersea boat had received its supplies from the Austrian and German ships, which were seized in the harbor of Piraeus to-day by French sailors.

A number of destroyers of the entente fleet made a careful reconnaissance of the neighborhood of the arsenal this afternoon. They let down anti-submarine nets, and nosed close to the Lemnos and the Killis, formerly the United States battleships Mississippi and Idaho, were lying.

It is currently believed here that the entente fleet desires to establish a naval base at Piraeus, as a base of supplies for the entente allied armies west wing on the Macedonian front, which could be more easily supplied by rail from Piraeus than from Saloniki. Should this action prove to be of military value to the entente powers, the Greek government, it is understood, will not object.

The seizure of the Austrian and German merchant ships at Piraeus and the occupation by entente troops of the Greek wireless station last night (Friday) threw the Austro-German residents in Athens, and especially the agents of the German government, into a panic.

Toward midnight newsboys shouting "extras" in the streets attracted the employees of Baron von Schenk, the director of German propaganda in Greece, to learn their fate. The impossibility of communicating to their home government by wireless telegraphy added to their consternation.

Diplomats of the entente allies demand that Baron von Schenk and sixty coworkers in behalf of the central empires be expelled from Greece. Several arrests already have been made, those taken into custody including the officers of the interned Austrian and German ships. Von Schenk is believed to have escaped.

## DUTCH STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

LONDON, September 3.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Amsterdam states that the Dutch steamer Zeerard has been torpedoed. The crew was saved.

The Zeerard was 147 feet long and of 462 tons gross. She was built in 1912 and was owned at Rotterdam.

## VENIZELOS DECLARES CONFIDENCE IN ZAIMIS

LONDON, September 3.—Ex-Premier Venizelos has declared his full confidence in Premier Zaimis, says the Athens correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company, the only difference of opinion between them being the latter's insistence on holding the elections at this juncture. In such event, Venizelos threatens to abstain from the elections.

The reconstruction of the Greek Cabinet with two adherents of Venizelos, General Danglis and M. Repoulis, the dispatch adds, is probable, while an official announcement of the postponement of the elections is a foregone conclusion.

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# Revoke Orders to Coal Warships to Capacity

## WARSHIPS TO CAPACITY

NORFOLK, VA., September 3.—Men from the Atlantic Fleet received unexpected shore liberty to-day as a result of the passage of the Adamson bill, as the orders to coal all the warships to capacity were revoked when it became apparent the railway strike would not develop. Between 2,000 and 3,000 men were ashore.

## RICHMOND WOMAN WAS VICTIM OF ASSASSIN

## MILWAUKEE POLICE PUZZLED

## Body of the Dead Woman Showed Wounds Inflicted by Sharp Instru- ment—Husband, Also Victim of Attack, Now at Death's Door.

Mrs. Julia Kratz Demin, thirty-seven years old, formerly of Richmond, was the victim of what the police of Milwaukee, Wis., characterize as one of the most mysterious murders which has occurred in that city in years, according to press dispatches received last night. Mrs. Demin was found dead in her home on Thursday. Her husband, Louis Demin, who had apparently been murdered at the same time with his wife, was still alive, lying close by. Last night his condition was reported to be critical and his death imminent.

According to the Milwaukee police it was a murder committed by some one bent upon robbery. Jewelry, including a handsome diamond stud ring, owned by Mrs. Demin, were found to be missing when the crime was discovered. First news received here of the death of Mrs. Demin was to the effect that she was killed in an automobile accident, and that her husband had been fatally hurt.

The funeral of the murdered woman will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Hollywood Cemetery.

MRS. DEMIN HAD MANY  
RELATIVES IN THIS CITY

Besides her mother, Mrs. J. A. Kratz, 2714 Hanover Avenue, Mrs. Demin leaves an adopted daughter, two brothers, John A. Kratz, Jr., of this city, and a Stanley Kratz, of this city, and three sisters, Miss Amy Kratz, Miss Madeline M. Kratz and Mrs. David Sergeant, all of Richmond.

The Milwaukee authorities have been baffled by the crime. Three wounds were found on Mrs. Kratz's body, believed to have been inflicted by some sharp instrument, probably a chisel. The husband's skull was fractured in three places, and he was paralyzed on the right side from the effect of blows administered with some blunt instrument.

The weapons with which the wounds were inflicted have not been found, and though Demin is still alive, he has not been able to recover sufficiently to give any hint as to the identity of the assassin. One of the theories which the police of the Wisconsin city hold is, that he was followed home by a footpad, who waited until Demin and his wife were alone to make the attack.

The only witness was Margaret, the three-year-old adopted daughter, who said to the police that there had been a terrible fight. She could not tell of any other circumstances of the tragedy.

Though the crime was apparently committed early Wednesday evening, the bodies were not found until the following morning. The little girl was asleep at the time of the attack.

## ERROR IN CODE MESSAGE

### Timely Discovery and Correction Pre- vents Strike of Trainmen on Southern Pacific Lines.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, September 3.—A strike of trainmen on the Southern Pacific lines in Louisiana and Texas was avoided to-night by the timely discovery and correction of an error in the code message sent from Washington, revoking the general railway strike order. The code message was received here by J. L. Morgan, general chairman of the trainmen's organization, owing to a mistake in the wording, failed to revoke the original strike order, and until a second dispatch was received at 9 o'clock to-night correcting the error, preparations were continuing for the trainmen to quit work to-morrow morning. With the receipt of the second message, orders immediately were issued to abandon plans for the strike.

## HUGHES RESTS IN ST. LOUIS

### First Speech in Southern City Will Be Delivered at Nashville To-Night.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—Charles E. Hughes spent Sunday resting in St. Louis, and left to-night for Nashville, Tenn. He is due to reach there to-morrow morning, and will address a night meeting there. It will be his first speech in a Southern city since the nomination.

The nominee devoted some time to-day to a careful perusal of President Wilson's speech of acceptance, and went with Chairman Wilcox over portions of it.

## TEUTONS ARE DRIVEN FROM THEIR POSITIONS

PETROGRAD, September 3 (via London).—Furious battles are being fought by Russian and Austro-German forces near Italy, to the east and south-east of Lemberg, in Galicia, according to to-day's Russian official statement. South of Rastaw, in the Carpathians, and in the region of Dornavatra, on the Bukovina-Romanian border, Russian troops, the announcement says, have driven the Teutons from fortified positions and have captured several heights, taking 3,000 prisoners.

## BATTLE BETWEEN AUSTRIANS AND ROMANIANS IN PROGRESS

PARIS, September 3.—A great battle between Austrians and Romanians has been in progress for the last forty-eight hours at Orsova, which has been evacuated, according to a dispatch from Zurich to the Matin.

BERLIN ADMITS DEFEAT AT  
HANDS OF RUSSIANS

BERLIN, September 3 (via London).—Strong Russian attacks made against the Austro-German forces north of Zborov, in the Galician region east of Lemberg, were repulsed in bayonet fighting, says the official statement issued to-day by the German army headquarters staff. In the Carpathians, the statement adds, Teuton positions on the Ploska heights, south of Zielona, were taken by the Russians after many fruitless stormings.

German and Bulgarian troops have

# 3,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY ALLIES IN JOINT ATTACK

## French and British Drive Germans From Posi- tions on Somme.

## TWO VILLAGES CAPTURED AND ALL POINTS BETWEEN

## Advance of Entente Closing In on Combes, Powerfully For- tified Stronghold.

## RUSSIANS WIN FURIOUS BATTLE

## They Hurl Teutons From Their Fortified Positions in Carpathians.

LONDON, September 3.—A combined attack by French and British forces on the Somme front Sunday resulted in an important gain of ground between the villages of Forest and Clercy, which lie to the south of Combes, and to the east of Maurepas, over an extent of nearly four miles. These two places were occupied by the French, while the British captured a part of the village of Clercy and gained total possession of Guillemont. Thus the advance of the entente allies is closing in on Combes, which, at present, is a powerfully fortified German stronghold.

In the various attacks launched by the British and French upwards of 3,000 prisoners were taken, together with a large number of guns. The artillery action prior to the infantry attacks was of great intensity along the Forest-Clercy sector, while both British and French inaugurated further attacks at various other points.

The German positions east of the village of Fleury also were overrun by the French, who carried off several trenches and organized works.

The Germans returned to their attacks in the Verdun sector, sending large forces of infantry against the French positions at Vaux and Chaptre, and, after heavy fighting, gaining a foothold in one of the French salients. At all points the fighting continues.

In the Balkans, the German and Bulgarian troops already have crossed the Dobruja frontier, in Southeastern Roumania, doubtless with the object of preventing the advance of the Russians through that territory into Bulgaria, and possibly to Constantinople.

## FURIOUS BATTLES

## RAGING IN GALICIA

Furious battles are in progress between Russian and Austro-German forces in Galicia. Berlin reports the repulse of the Russians, but Petrograd declares that the Teutons have been driven from fortified positions, and that several heights have been captured.

Great Britain and France have sent a note to the Greek government demanding control over the Greek posts and telegraphs and insisting upon the deportation from Greece of agents of the central powers. Dispatches from Athens say it is understood that the Greek government will make no objection to the acceptance of these demands. Entente allies ships have sunk a German submarine off Phaleron. Unofficial reports from the Greek capital indicate the early announcement of an important change in the attitude of Greece.

The Austrian artillery on the Trentino front is actively engaged in shelling the Italians. There have been numerous infantry engagements, but the situation on the Austro-Italian frontier is without material change.

## NIGHT FIGHTING CONTINUED TO ARTILLERY ACTIONS

PARIS, September 3.—Fighting on the French section of the battle front in France last night was confined chiefly to artillery bombardments, according to the official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Department. On the Somme front the French artillery was very active while in the region northeast of Verdun the Germans violently bombarded French positions between Thiaumont, Fleury and Chaptre wood. In the Balkans, the statement says, a Bulgarian attack northeast of Kukuraz was repulsed with heavy losses.

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HANDS OF RUSSIANS

BERLIN, September 3 (via London).—Strong Russian attacks made against the Austro-German forces north of Zborov, in the Galician region east of Lemberg, were repulsed in bayonet fighting, says the official statement issued to-day by the German army headquarters staff. In the Carpathians, the statement adds, Teuton positions on the Ploska heights, south of Zielona, were taken by the Russians after many fruitless stormings.

German and Bulgarian troops have